PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR

THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

Printed by Authority.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1885.

217773

A.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

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	1885.	
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Civil Engineering College.—Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction, Proceedings of Government, Public Works department, directing the inclusion in the compound of the Principal's quarters, of a plot of ground adjoining it.	7th Apr., No. 227.	
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Appointments.—Gazetting Mr. C. W. Burroughs to act as Inspector of Schools, fourth division.	16th Apr., No. 234.	

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1885.	
Appointments.— Gazetting Mr. D. Duncan to act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of Mr. Grigg.	16th Apr., No. 235.	
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Salary Grants.—Sanctioning the issue of — to certain mistresses employed in the Hobart Muhammadan school at Royapettah.	18th Apr., No. 249.	
Girls' Schools.—Sanctioning the taking over of the Local Fund girls' school at Chatrapur.	20th Apr., No. 252.	
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Medical—Board of Examiners.—Appointing Surgeon-Major W. E. Johnson to be member, *vice* Surgeon G. L. Walker, resigned.	23rd Apr., No. 262.	
Kumbakonam College.—Sanctioning Mr. Seshayya's retention at the — pending receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the reorganization of the college.	23rd Apr., No. 264.	
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——— Declining to exempt from the Middle School examination C. Mahepathy Row, clerk in the Public Works Examiner's office.	23rd Apr., No. 267.	
Duncan, Mr. G.—Recording letter from the Uncovenanted Civil Service Commissioner recommending the grant of half pay to his Secretary, Mr. Duncan, during his leave on medical certificate.	23rd Apr., No. 269.	
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Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1885.	
Grants.—Sanctioning the grants recommended to certain teachers in the Presentation Convent girls school at Vepery.	25th Apr., No. 272.	
——— Sanctioning a further grant of Rs. 250-5-4 towards the gymnastic apparatus and a shed in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.	25th Apr., No. 273.	
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Civil Engineering College.—Declining to exempt Mr. J. D. Jeremiah of Calicut from the limit of age prescribed for admission into the College.	28th Apr., No. 278.	
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Appointments.—Making certain educational appointments affecting Messrs. Oppert, Srinivassa Aiyar, Bickle, Bilderbeck and Raghunatha Chari.	29th Apr., No. 280.	
Grants.—Sanctioning a grant to a gymnastic instructor employed in the Pithapuram Rajah's College.	30th Apr., No. 281.	
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——— Sanctioning a grant to a mistress employed in the Church of Scotland Mission girls' school at Arkonam.	30th Apr., No. 283.	
——— Sanctioning a grant to a drill instructor employed in the Doveton College, Madras.	30th Apr., No. 284.	
——— Sanctioning grants to certain munshis employed in the London Mission High school, Coimbatore.	30th Apr., No. 285.	
——— Sanctioning a grant to a gymnastic instructor employed in the American Mission Middle school at Passumalai.	30th Apr., No. 286.	

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

READ—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. V. KRISHNAMACHARI, Registrar of Books, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 20th March 1885, No. 48.

I have the honor to submit, for transmission to Government, the catalogue of books and periodicals registered during the quarter ended 31st December 1884.

2. The total number of publications registered during the quarter is 223 against 179 of the previous quarter, and of these, 199 have been grouped under "Books" and 24 under "Periodicals."

3. Classified according to the languages in which the publications are written, 40 works are English, 81 Tamil, 28 Telugu, 16 Malayalam, 22 Canarese, 1 Konkani, 11 Hindustani, 17 Sanscrit, 2 Persian, and 5 Arabic. Under these heads are included also the bilingual publications in the respective languages.

4. About 24 per cent. of the registered works are designed for educational purposes.

5. In the column of remarks are entered as usual brief notes on the subject matter of most of the registered publications.

6. The accompanying statement gives the extract of entries in connection with copyright registration. The number of publications in whose case their proprietors registered the copyright on payment of the prescribed fee is 41, the largest number registered in any one quarter since July 1867. Two other publications of the Educational department have been registered free of charge.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACTS from the Catalogue of Books received during the quarter ending 31st December 1884.

The title of the book and contents of the title page with a translation into English of such titles and contents when the same are not in the English language.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	The date of issue from the press or of the publication.	The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such copyright.	The date on which the entry was registered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			1884.		1884.
The Teacher's Guide—*English.*	Chintamani Yantra Sala, Palamcottah.	S. Subramanya Pillai, printer; C. P. Gnanakan, B.A., publisher.	— October ..	C. P. Gnanakan, B.A., Tuticorin.	18th Nov.
A Summary of Revenue Law, Standing Orders, and Stamp Rules—*English.*	Addison Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Messrs. Addison and Co.	30th do. ..	P. R. Venkatesulu Naidu, Law student, Madura.	13th do.
A Catechism of the History of England, Part I—*English.*	The Madras Excelsior Press, No. 164, Broadway, Madras.	T. Strinivasiah ..	— Sept. ..	Swamithos Wood, Nellore.	29th Oct.

Extracts from the Catalogue of Books received during the quarter ending 31st December 1884—*continued.*

The title of the book and contents of the title page with a translation into English of such titles and contents when the same are not in the English language.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	The date of issue from the press or of the publication.	The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such copyright.	The date on which the entry was registered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A Compendium of Indian History—*English.*	Arsha Press, Sarada Makuta Press and Venugopala Press, Vizagapatam.	V. Jagannada Sastri, K. Padmanabham, and G. Kurmaiah, printers; K. Lakshminarayana, publisher.	1884. 21st Oct. ..	K. Lakshminarayana, Vizagapatam.	1884. 28th Nov.
Outlines of the History of England—*English.*	C. K. S. Press, Vepery, Madras.	C. K. S. Depository, printers; D. Sinclair, Esq., publisher.	2nd Dec. ..	D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A., Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.	19th Dec.
General English Questions with Answers, Part I—*English.*	The Madras Excelsior Press, No. 164, Broadway, Madras.	T. Striuivasaiah ..	September..	S. V. Ramasami Aiyengar, Tanjore.	29th Oct.
Notes on Dr. Bradshaw's Fifth Reader, Part II—*English.*	Do. ..	Do. ..	—October ..	R. Govindarajulu Naidu, No. 861, Govindappa Naick's street, Madras.	Do.
An English Translation of the Tamil Fourth Reader, Part I—*English.*	Addison Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Messrs. Addison and Co., printers; Government of Madras, publishers.	1st Dec. ..	Government of Madras.	19th Dec.
A Compendium for Geography of India—*English.*	Adi Kalanidhi Press, No. 6, Nattu Pillaiar Koil street, Madras.	P. Somaiah, printer; A. Venkatramana Aiyer, publisher.	20th Sept. ..	A. Venkatraman Aiyer, Nattu Pillaiar Koil street, No. 14, Black Town, Madras.	3rd Nov.
A Chapter on Resolution in Algebra—*English.*	The Patriot Press, Madras.	M. Guruvappa Chetti.	— do.	B. Ramanja Charlu, No. 37, Ramasami street, Mutiyalupet, Madras.	21st Feb. 1885.
Olichitra Nayanam or Practice of Photography (on the Practice of Photography)—*Tamil.*	Kalaratnakaram Press, Madras.	W. Pushparatha Chetti, printer; C. P. Jaggiah Pillai, publisher.	—October ..	C. P. Jaggiah Pillai, Mettapoliam.	1st Nov. 1884.
The Hindu Mother-in-law, *versus* Daughter-in-law (The relation between the Mother-in-law and Daughter-in-law)—*Tamil.*	Popular Standard Press, Madras.	P. Thanikachela Mudali, printer; E. Balasundra Mudali, B.A., publisher.	— do. ..	E. Balasundra Mudali, B.A., No. 78, Shanmugarayan street, Madras.	10th Oct.
Sri Harichandran Charitram—*Tamil* (An Account of the truthful King Harichandra)—*Tamil.*	Sarasvati Bhandaram Press, No. 16, Peyaloor Koil street, Triplicane, Madras.	S. Parthasaradi Aiyengar.	— August ..	S. Krishnama Chariar, No. 37, Singrachari street, Triplicane, Madras.	9th do.
Tiru Kuva Puranam (The legend of a Saiva Shrine at the village of Kuvam)—*Tamil.*	Memorial Press, Mutyalupet, Madras.	M. Virasami Chetti.	— October ..	C. Gnanasundram Aiyer, Madras.	22nd do.
Tiru Tondar Peria Puranam (the Lives of the sixty-three devotees of Siva)—*Tamil.*	Vidyanupalana Yantra Sala, Mint street, Madras.	N. C. Sadasiva Pillai	1st Nov. ..	N. C. Sadasiva Pillai, Mint street, Madras.	18th Nov.
Sri Garuda Puranam with illustration (A Standard Legend ascribed to Vyasa)—*Tamil.*	Albinion Press, Mint street, Madras.	Rev. S. J. Chowriappa.	Do. ..	C. Varadachari, No. 7, Venkatroyer's Lane, Black Town, Madras.	2nd Dec.
Peria Terumoli with Commentary and meanings of difficult words (Parts 6 to 11). (One of the sacred works of the Vaishnavas of Southern India)—*Tamil.*	Sriniketanam Press, No. 415, Mint street, Madras.	P. Ramanjulu Naidu.	30th Sept. ..	P. Ramanjulu Naidu, No. 6, Vineyaka Mudali street, Black Town, Madras.	9th Oct.

Extracts from the Catalogue of Books received during the quarter ending 31st December 1884—*continued.*

The title of the book and contents of the title page with a translation into English of such titles and contents when the same are not in the English language.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	The date of issue from the press or of the publication.	The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such copyright.	The date on which the entry was registered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			1884.		1884.
A Supplement to the Tamil Text Book for the Matriculation Examination of 1884—*Tamil.*	Memorial Press, Mutyalupet, Madras.	M. Virasami Chetti.	— Sept. ..	C. Purushottam Mudali, Triplicane, Madras.	22nd Oct.
Javahir Nofisa (a religious tract, being a mixture of Tamil and Arabic)—*Tamil, (Arab.)*	Nizamul Mutabi Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Muhammad Nizamudin Saib.	Do. ..	Sheik Muhammad Eusaf, Labbay Alim Angappa Naik's street, Mutyalupet, Madras.	16th do.
The Registration Law of India—*Telugu.*	Indian Law Publication Press, Vizagapatam.	K. V. Ramasami Pantulu.	1st Nov. ..	K. V. Ramasami Pantulu, Vizagapatam.	19th Dec.
The Stamp Law of India—*Telugu.*	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
The Village Code—*Telugu.*	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Sabapatria Padamalu (Lyrics addressed to Krishna illustrating the various poetical and amorous sentiments)—*Telugu.*	Srivani Nelayam Press, No. 86, Washermanpett, Tiruvattur High Road, Madras.	A. S. Narasimma Charlu, printer; N. Teruvengada Charlu, publisher.	—August ..	N. Teruvengada Charlu, Madras.	1st Nov.
Sri Garuda Puranam with Illustrations. (One of the sacred legends of Vyasa)—*Telugu.*	Albinion Press, Mint street, Madras.	Rev. S. J. Chowriappa.	1st Nov. ..	C. Varadachari, No. 7, Venkatroyer's Lane, Black Town, Madras.	2nd Dec.
A Lecture on the Theory of Kalamanopapatti (that part of Hindu Astronomy which relates to the ancient and modern modes of noting time)—*Telugu.*	Sri Venugopala Press, Vizagapatam.	S. Sitaramaiah, printer; R. Narasimha Rao, publisher.	Do. ..	R. Narasimha Rao, Vizagapatam.	26th Nov.
Problems in Arithmetic—*Telugu.*	Scottish Press, Popham's House, Broadway, Madras.	Messrs. Graves Cookson and Co., printers; D. Sundara Rajya Lukshmana, publisher.	3rd April ..	D. Sundara Rajya Lutchmana, Masulipatam.	3rd do.
An Elementary Telugu Grammar—*Telugu.*	Balatripura Sundari Press, Guntúr.	Balatripura Sundari Press.	17th Oct. ..	T. Anjanaya Sastri, Headmaster, Local Fund Normal school, Guntúr.	2nd Dec.
Samasa Chandrika on the grammatical construction of compound words—*Telugu.*	Do. ..	Do. ..	25th June ..	K. Subramanya Sastri, Telugu Pandit, Government High school, Guntúr.	20th do.
Prondarayana Kavyam with Notes (Saiva Legend told to King Prondaraja) — *Canarese.*	Grandha Ratnakaram Press, No. 41, Guruvappen street, Madras.	Sivalinga Chetti.	15th Nov. ..	Adinarayana Chetty, Bellary.	8th do.
Sarvagnamurti Vachanam. (Moral stanzas similar to the Telugu verses of Vemana)—*Canarese.*	Umamahesvara Press, Madras.	C. Lokanada Mudali, printer; C. Appasami Mudali, publisher.	1st Dec. ..	C. Appasami Mudali, Koul Bazaar, Bellary.	12th do.
Guru Karuna Trividhi (on the Vedanta Philosophy,—*Canarese.*	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Bagalamba Stotram. (The panegyrics of the goddess Bagalamba)—*Canarese.*	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.

Extracts from the Catalogue of Books received during the quarter ending 31st December 1884—*continued*.

The title of the book and contents of the title page with a translation into English of such titles and contents when the same are not in the English language.	The place of printing and the place of publication.	The name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	The date of issue from the press or of the publication.	The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such copyright.	The date on which the entry was registered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			1884.		1884.
Sidha Ramaswara Puranam (An Account of the Conversions to the religion of the Sivaites by Sidha Rama)—*Canarese.*	Grandha Ratnakaram Press, No. 41, Guruvappen street, Madras.	Sivalinga Chetti.	10th Nov. ..	S. Koveri Chetti, Bellary.	8th Dec.
Shirin Furhad, with illustrations (A Hindustani Romance with illustrations)—*Hindustani.*	Mutabi Hidayat, Triplicane, Madras.	Mirza Kasim Saib, Lithographer; Muhammad Ghouse, publisher.	29th Sept. ..	Muhammad Ghouse, Triplicane, Madras.	9th Oct.
Furhong-i-Chumnastani Azib (A Glossary of words and phrases in Chumnastani)—*Hindustani.*	Do. ..	Mirza Kasim Saib, Lithographer; Muhammad Dewan, publisher.	1st Nov. ..	Muhammad Dewan Javahir, Husain Khan's street, Mirsapett, Madras.	5th Nov.
An Agricultural Class Book—*Hindustani.*	C. K. S. Press, Vepery, Madras.	C. K. S. Depository, printers; Government of Madras, publishers.	21st Oct. ..	Government of Madras.	12th Dec.
Sri Ramakoti Divya Namuvali, with a colored picture, being the first part of 20 Volumes (The sacred name of Rama repeated ten million times)—*Sanscrit.*	Sarasvati Vilasam Press, No. 21, Nattu Pillaiyar Koil street, Madras.	N. Venkatasubba Sastrilu, printer; C. Veraragavaiah, C. Yenadappa, and T. Krishna Rao, publishers.	20th do. ..	C. Veraragavaiah, No. 21, Nattu Pillaiyar Koil street, Madras; C. Yenadappa, Budom Gunta, Kavili taluk, Nellore district, and T. Krishna Rao, Nammalvar street, Madras.	24th Nov.
Dhananjaya Nikkandu. (A Lexicon in Sanscrit verse)—*Sanscrit.*	Umamahesvara Press, Madras.	C. Lokanada Mudali, Printer; C. Appasami Mudali, publisher.	1st Dec. ..	C. Appasami Mudali, Koul Bazaar, Bellary.	12th Dec.
Muhavarat-i-Farsi (A Collection of idiomatic phrases and sentences in Persian with English equivalents)—*English and Persian.*	C. K. S. Press, Vepery, Madras.	C. K. S. Depository, printers; Rev. E. Sell, publisher.	13th Oct. ..	Rev. E. Sell, Egmore, Madras.	16th Oct.
Brahma Sutram with Commentary, Parts I and II (The Brahma Sutra describing the good qualities of Para Brahma or the Generator of all beings)—*Canarese and Telugu.*	Adi Kalanidhi Press, Nattu Pillaiyar Koil street, Madras.	P. Somaiah, printer; N. Rangiah Chetti, publisher.	30th Oct. ..	N. Rangiah Chetti, No. 18, Parish Venkatcahela Aiyer's street, Madras.	10th Nov.
The Nannul (A Tamil Standard Grammar). *Tamil and English.*	C. K. S. Press, Vepery, Madras.	C. K. S. Depository, printers; Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., publisher.	16th Dec. ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., Broadway, Madras.	19th Dec.
Sri Rudra Bharata or Brahmmanda Purana (A part of the Brahmmanda Purana Legend on the creation and excellence of Sivaite doctrines)—*Sanscrit and Canarese.*	Umamahesvara Press, Madras.	C. Lokanada Mudali, printer; C. Appasami Mudali, publisher.	1st Dec. ..	C. Appasami Mudali, Koul Bazaar, Bellary.	12th do.
Mangus Moilud. (A religious tract in the Mopla dialect).—*Arabic and Malayalam.*	Lithographic Press, Kullai amsham, Tellicherry.	Valapichi Kundi Kunjimusa.	8th Sept. ..	Valapichi Kundi Kunjimusa, Tellicherry.	20th Oct.

No. B.B.-284.

Endorsement on the above.

Submitted to Government.

Madras, (Signed) H. B. GRIGG,
26th *March* 1885. *Director of Public Instruction.*

Order—dated 1st April 1885, No. 221, Educational.

Ordered that the catalogue of books registered during the last quarter of 1884 be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and that copies be transmitted to the Secretary of State for India and to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Letter—to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated Fort St. George, 1st April 1885, No. 222, Educational.

With reference to the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, I am directed to forward, for information of the Most Honorable the Secretary of State for India, two copies of the printed catalogue of the works registered during the quarter ending the 31st December 1884, containing the particulars required by section 18 of the Act, together with a copy of the Proceedings of this Government embodying the report of the Registrar of Books.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

Letter—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home department, dated Fort St. George, 1st April 1885, No. 223, Educational.

Referring to sections 11 and 19 of Act XXV of 1867, I am directed to transmit copy of a catalogue of works registered under the Act during the quarter ending the 31st December 1884, containing the particulars specified in section 18, and a copy of the Proceedings of Government embodying the report of the Registrar of Books.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 1st April 1885, Nos. 221—223.

APRIL.

Registration of Books.

Directing that the catalogue of books registered during the fourth quarter of 1884 be published in the Gazette, and that copies be transmitted to the Secretary of State and to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 10th April 1885, No. B.B.-306.

I have the honor to forward, countersigned, indent, in quadruplicate, for European stores for 1885-86, required for the Civil Engineering College.

ORDER—dated 17th April 1885, No. 239, Educational.

Ordered that the indent be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Accountant-General, with indent.

LETTER—to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated Ootacamund, 17th April 1885, No. 240, Educational.

I am directed to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, an indent for stores required for the use of the Civil Engineering College at Madras.

2. The charge will form a debit against Provincial Services—Educational.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 17th April 1885, No. 241, Educational.

Copy to the Government of India, Financial department, with indent.

E. F. WEBSTER.
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 17th April 1885, Nos. 239—241.

APRIL.

Civil Engineering College.

Forwarding to the Secretary of State an indent for stores required for the — .

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 1st April 1885, No. B.B.-302.

I have the honor to submit for sanction a list in quadruplicate of chemical and physical apparatus required for the laboratory of the Presidency college. The list was prepared by Dr. Wilson before he left for England on furlough with reference to the new curriculum which comes into operation in 1885, and which involves the teaching of organic chemistry and general physics in addition to the subjects already taught. The submission of the list has been delayed owing to want of provision in the budget estimate for 1884-85.

2. Dr. Wilson is now in England, and I would suggest that the Secretary of State be invited to make use of his services in the selection or preparation of the apparatus. Without the aid of his personal knowledge it is very possible that the order may not be as economically or suitably executed as would otherwise be the case.

3. The charge can be met from the allotment for colleges in the budget estimate for 1885-86.

Order—dated 17th April 1885, No. 242, Educational.

Ordered that the indent be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Accountant-General, with *indent.*

Letter—to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated Ootacamund, 17th April 1885, No. 243, Educational.

I am directed to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, an indent (in triplicate) for chemical and physical apparatus required for the laboratory of the Presidency college, together with copy of the letter from the Director of Public Instruction giving cover to the indent, in which he recommends that the services of Dr. Wilson, now on leave in England, may be made use of in the selection or the preparation of the apparatus.

2. The charge will be a debit against Provincial Services—Education.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

Endorsement—dated 17th April 1885, No. 244, Educational.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, with indent.

E. F. WEBSTER.
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 17th April 1885, Nos. 242—244.

APRIL.

Presidency College.

Forwarding to the Secretary of State an indent for chemical and physical apparatus required for the laboratory of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 20th October 1884, No. 651, Educational.

READ—also the following paper:—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 17th February 1885, No. 953.

I have the honor, in continuation of my letter, No. 675, of the 6th instant, to submit the following remarks and proposals with reference to the remaining questions raised in G.O., dated 20th October 1884, No. 651, Educational :—

(*a*) Whether any increase can be expected in the fee revenue so as to make 2nd-grade colleges more self-supporting;

(*b*) Whether it is desirable, in view of their excessive cost, to abolish certain 2nd-grade colleges.

2. In my letter above quoted, I have stated that, presuming existing Government institutions are retained, a fee increase of 25 per cent. may be expected to take place in five years if, in addition to normal numerical increase, an increase in the fee rate for colleges is sanctioned in the interval. The fees in all classes were raised in February 1884, but the rise in the upper secondary classes of Government institutions—the only school classes which need be considered in the case of colleges—was proportionately greater than in the college classes; the average increase in the former case was about 30 per cent., whilst in the latter it was probably not more than 15 per cent. In these circumstances and in view of the fact that fees for upper secondary instruction are now fixed at rates high enough in well-attended schools with native teachers to make such classes self-supporting, I do not think it desirable to enhance the rate further, at all events for some years to come; but the case is otherwise in college classes, and although I now make no definite proposal, I express a decided opinion that the ordinary college fee may be raised by 20 per cent. from the close of this year (1885). This would raise the total college income in the Government 2nd-grade colleges by about Rs. 2,500, exclusive of general advance from numerical increase. That the raising of the college fee is not likely to interfere with such numerical increase may be inferred from the fact that the attendance in six colleges was 251 on the 30th September 1884 against 238 on the 30th September 1883, although three of the colleges were levying the higher rate fixed for colleges in competition.

3. I now proceed to the second question. I omit the Berhampore college from discussion, because the circumstances of Berhampore are, as stated by Government, exceptional, and until the commissioners themselves seek the control of the college, it may with advantage remain with the department. I would also draw the attention of Government to the views on the subject of the transfer of 2nd-grade colleges expressed in my letter recorded in G.O., dated 17th August 1883, No. 1768, and in paragraphs 76 and 77 of my letter, dated 17th May 1884, No. O-166.

4. The following table gives information regarding the cost of the six 2nd-grade colleges and the cost to the State (Provincial funds) if these colleges were transferred

to the commissions concerned based on the attendance on the 1st July last. In calculating the grants, it is assumed that the staff would be as costly as at present:—

Institution.		Attendance July 1884.	Approximate fee revenue for two terms.	Charges per annum as per sanctioned scale (average).	Charges actually incurred per annum.	Maximum salary grants from Provincial funds on the existing scale.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bellary ..	College	17	800 0 0	6,916 4 0	6,515 12 0	2,157 1 0
	High school ..	40	1,584 0 0	5,216 4 0	4,695 12 0	1,590 7 0
Cuddalore ..	College	31	1,450 0 0	4,335 8 0	3,876 12 0	1,355 13 0
	High school ..	66	2,640 0 0	4,840 8 0	4,292 12 0	1,481 8 0
Salem	College	15	675 0 0	4,930 4 0	3,783 12 0	1,547 1 0
	High school ..	51	1,936 0 0	5,000 4 0	4,259 12 0	1,570 7 0
Madura ..	College	68	3,200 0 0	5,100 8 0	4,866 12 0	1,600 14 0
	High school ..	78	2,948 0 0	5,170 8 0	4,838 12 0	1,624 3 0
Calicut ..	College	60	3,300 0 0	6,937 4 0	6,536 12 0	2,157 1 0
	High school ..	75	2,904 0 0	6,107 4 0	5,556 12 0	1,880 7 0
Mangalore ..	College	44	2,100 0 0	6,988 4 0	6,497 0 0	2,157 1 0
	High school ..	87	3,454 0 0	6,158 4 0	5,517 0 0	1,880 7 0

5. It will be observed from the above statement that the total net cost of these colleges, including the high school classes, may be taken at about Rs. 40,000, and that, if they were transferred to municipalities, the total charge on Provincial funds would be approximately Rs. 20,000, so that the effect of their transfer to Municipal funds would be a saving of Rs. 20,000, if aid was given under the rules only and not at exceptional rates. For this outlay in either case the Government would be educating between six and seven hundred students. If, however, the college classes are considered apart, it appears that the net cost to Provincial funds for these six college departments, containing about 250 students, is approximately Rs. 23,000, whilst if they were taken up by municipal bodies under the ordinary rules, the cost would be Rs. 11,000, so that the transfer would, if made under the ordinary rules, secure a saving of about Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 6,000 only if the exceptional aid for a term of years proposed in the case of Bellary and Salem were allowed.

6. If, however, the institutions are taken individually, very great difference appears in their cost. Bellary is now maintained at a net cost to the State of Rs. 9,700, (2) Mangalore of Rs. 7,600, (3) Salem of Rs. 7,300, (4) Calicut of Rs. 6,800, (5) Cuddalore Rs. 5,000, and (6) Madura of Rs. 4,100. If the college departments are taken separately, the comparatively high cost of two of these colleges appears in a stronger light. So regarded, Bellary costs approximately Rs. 6,100, Mangalore Rs. 4,900, Salem Rs. 4,300, Calicut Rs. 3,600, Cuddalore Rs. 2,900, Madura Rs. 1,900. If these figures be compared with the grant figures, it will be seen that the saving resulting from a transfer would in the case of Madura be nominal, but in the case of the other five colleges it would be considerable, in fact very considerable, except as regards Calicut and Cuddalore.

7. But in viewing the case of these colleges, it is necessary to bear in mind that no increase has taken place in the sanctioned scale of three of them—Calicut, Bellary and Mangalore—for very many years, the two first having received their establishment in 1855 at the creation of the department and the last not long afterwards. On the other hand, the other three institutions have been raised to the position of colleges from that of high schools within the past five years; the increased charge in the case of Madura and Salem having been for each—

	Average.
	RS.
One assistant on Rs. 125—175	$156\frac{1}{4}$
Do. on Rs. 60— 80	$72\frac{1}{2}$
Total ..	$228\frac{3}{4}$

In the case of Cuddalore, the increased charge was—

	RS.
One assistant Rs. 120	120
Do. Rs. 60—80	$72\frac{1}{2}$
Total ..	$192\frac{1}{2}$

The increased charges were met from economies effected elsewhere and from increased fee revenue. These institutions were not provided with a full establishment allowed for a provincial school, although doing the same work. In Madura, the fees in the college classes more than cover the increased charge, and in Cuddalore about one-half, but in Salem only about one-fourth of the charge is so met.

8. I do not consider it necessary to discuss here the general policy of maintaining these colleges, as it seems to be settled that it is desirable to maintain in each district a secular 2nd-grade college, if this can be done at a reasonable cost, provided the advance of secondary education demands such supplementing, in view of the fact that a large proportion of those who matriculate will not ordinarily pursue their studies unless there is a local college for them to study in, and secondly that, before abolition or transfer, the municipal commissioners of the towns shall have the option of taking up the college, receiving aid from Government towards their maintenance. I proceed to deal with the case of each college on this basis.

9. *Bellary.*—The position of this institution which, as already stated, was one of the three provincial schools, has been much changed by the opening of railway through the Ceded districts. The idea that it should, like Rajahmundry, form the centre of higher education in these tracts has never been realized, although for many years it has done good work in its school departments; but even in these departments it has found it difficult to maintain its ground against the rival mission institution—the Wardlaw. This is illustrated by the fact that the strength of the high school classes in the Wardlaw institution on the 31st March last was 61 against 35 in the Government college. During the past five years, the strength of the college department has shown little tendency to rise (*vide* margin), and although it is probable that the advance may be somewhat more rapid in the future, I think, considering the facilities which exist for students to proceed to Madras or elsewhere, that so large a net expenditure as Rs. 10,000, approximately, on this institution, in view of the heavy demands on Provincial funds for other objects of greater relative importance at present, is hardly justifiable. There are now four students from this district in the Presidency college. I would therefore advise, all things considered, that the college classes be abolished at the close of this year, 1885, and that the high school classes, with the building, be transferred to the municipal commissioners, at the same time the commissioners receiving grant under the rules from Provincial funds—provided that if the commissioners desire to maintain the college classes, the Government allow them half salary grants for the college staff for five years, to be reduced to the ordinary rates at the close of that period. The net financial result of the first proposal would be a net saving to Government of Rs. 8,000, of the second Rs. 5,000 approximately. As the Bellary commission expend at present only 9 per cent. of their income from taxation, &c., on education, they could afford to take over the college on these terms, without raising the percentage much above the prescribed rate, quite apart from the fact that they might be able to work the college with a less expensive staff than at present. The abolition of the college classes will check no doubt to some extent the number of matriculates proceeding with their college studies; but, on the other hand, it is not improbable that the adoption of the college by the Municipal Council would give a corresponding impetus to higher education. The new Act gives to the Government such considerable powers of supervision that I think such bodies in most large

1879-80	6
1880-81	10
1881-82	12
1882-83	10
1883-84	13

towns like Bellary may be trusted to manage higher educational institutions successfully. I would note that only Rs. 1,334 were subscribed for building purposes at Bellary, and that in either case the building would become the property of the municipality.

10. *Salem.*—This college has not the same claims on the consideration of Government as that at Bellary, because the district is more centrally situated, and because it has been, during its brief existence, very far from successful, and because it does not seem likely to rise within a reasonable period to a strength sufficient to justify its maintenance. The average strength during the past five years is shown in the margin. How little it is appreciated by the people appears from the fact that there were no less than 22 students from this district in the Presidency and Christian colleges last year against 14 in the local college. The occasional unhealthiness of the town may also have something to do with the tendency of students not to study in the local college. In these circumstances, I recommend that the courses I have proposed in the case of Bellary should be followed in the case of Salem also, except that the order should have effect from the 30th June next, *i.e.*, the end of the present term, instead of from the 31st December. The financial effect of the first arrangement would be an approximate saving to Provincial of Rs. 6,000; of the second of Rs. 3,000. The effect on Municipal funds would be very similar to that at Bellary, as the commissioners now expend only 9 per cent. of their income from taxation, &c., on education. Should sanction be given to this proposal, I would in any case recommend that the present head master be given a compensation pension; but on this I will address the Government separately should the proposal be approved. I would add that I have communicated my views to the municipal commissioners of Salem, and will submit their reply when received. The inhabitants contributed nearly Rs. 5,000 for the school building, but as the building will in either case become the property of the commission, the fact is no objection to the transfer. The money also was subscribed for a school, not for a college.

1879-80	6
1880-81	16
1881-82	12
1882-83	12
1883-84	14

11. *Cuddalore.*—The position of the Cuddalore college is different from that of the two already referred to, in that there is in the station a rival mission college, and because it shows a strong tendency to become self-supporting. Moreover, the advance of secondary education in this district is fairly rapid. The attendance during the past five years is shown in the margin. The net cost of the institution to Government is only Rs. 5,000, whilst if it were transferred to the municipality, or taken up by a board of trustees, the grants claimable would amount to nearly three thousand rupees. Consequently, a saving of Rs. 2,000 only would result from the transfer—an amount which, there is some reason to think, will, in the course of a few years, be covered by increased fee income. The financial effect, however, of a transfer to the municipality would be more favorable to Municipal funds than at either Bellary or Salem, as the net cost is less, whilst the commissioners in Cuddalore also expend only 9 per cent. of their income from taxation on education. I would add, as an additional objection to transfer, that the institution might be worked in a spirit of unhealthy rivalry to the Catholic college—a condition which it might be well to avoid. The people subscribed over five thousand rupees for the building besides giving the site. This fact, however, is no objection to the transfer, if the building be given to the municipality for educational purposes.

1879-80	10
1880-81	15
1881-82	17
1882-83	18
1883-84	26

12. *Madura.*—As regards this college, its transfer to the municipality is not called for on financial grounds if it is to be maintained on its present basis, for its net cost is now only Rs. 4,000, whilst, if transferred, it would be entitled to grants aggregating

Rs. 3,000. The attendance has improved rapidly and will probably continue to improve. The figures for the past five years are given in the margin. Moreover, the municipal commissioners have already requested that the institution should be offered to them before any action is taken regarding its abolition or transfer to any other body. Considering, however, the position of Madura in the south Tamil country and the condition and prospects of higher and scientific education in these tracts, I am on the whole inclined to think that the cause of sound education will be best secured if the institution is retained by the State; but if so retained, that it should be provided with a superior staff to that at present employed, and perhaps ultimately raised to the 1st-grade. As a 2nd-grade college only of the ordinary type, I have little doubt it will meet with almost equal success under municipal control. Consequently, direct State agency is unnecessary unless its scope is to be extended.

1879-80	10
1880-81	14
1881-82	27
1882-83	39
1883-84	45

13. *Calicut.*—As at Cuddalore, the attendance in this college shows a tendency to increase rapidly and consequently its transfer to the municipal commission would, even if the institution received aid under the ordinary rules, result in an immediate saving of Rs. 3,000 only or about Rs. 2,000 only, if exceptional aid were given for a term of years. Consequently, on financial grounds, there is no strong reason for its abolition or transfer, more especially when the probable increased fee revenue is taken into account. Its transfer, on the other hand, to the municipality, would throw on that board, if ordinary aid be given, no undue charge, as it expends at present less than 10 per cent. on education. There are, however, other considerations which make it desirable to retain the college. The fact is that the other college, the Kerala Vidyasala, is reserved for high caste students only, and that if the institution were abolished, low caste students would be deprived of the means of prosecuting their studies unless the German Mission raised their excellent institution to the standard of a college. Moreover, in a town with a mixed population like that of the chief town of Malabar, it may for general reasons be wiser for the State to retain a more direct hold on higher education than could be done through municipal agency. The people also subscribed nearly Rs. 10,000 towards the building. This objection, however, would not apply if the building were transferred to the commissioners for school purposes. The Government, in their order under reference, ask my opinion whether there need be more than one Government college on the West Coast. In reply, I would express a decided opinion that neither college would suffice, or be of real service to the two districts. The young men of South Malabar would, it is certain, rarely proceed northwards to a Canarese country, and would probably prefer, if they could not obtain admission to the Zamorin's college, to come to Madras or Coimbatore or to go southwards to Trivandrum; whilst, on the other hand, Canarese students would probably be equally disinclined to prosecute their studies in Calicut if they were not disposed to enter the college of the Jesuits at Mangalore. Each college must therefore, I think, be regarded simply from a district point of view.

1879-80	22
1880-81	36
1881-82	38
1882-83	48
1883-84	61

14. *Mangalore.*—The position of Mangalore is exceptional, and, after much consideration and after asking the opinion of several persons well acquainted with the district, I have come to the conclusion that the transfer of the college on any terms to the municipal commission is undesirable, whilst the conditions on which the institution was established, as described in the Proceedings of Government, dated 21st September 1865, No. 264, are such as render the abolition of the institution most undesirable, if not inadmissible, in view of the obligations which the State undertook when accepting the trust so liberally established by the people. The large sum of Rs. 65,000 (of which about Rs. 8,000 were expended on the building) was subscribed for the express purpose of inducing the Government to establish a provincial school in the town, and although the transfer of this trust, under strict conditions for

enforcing fulfilment, to the commissioners might not be contrary to the intention of the trust, yet it would probably seriously endanger its due fulfilment, for the Christian element in Mangalore is, I hear, so powerful in its local government that it is quite possible, I understand, if such transfer took place, that the management would be far from liberal or sympathetic, as by a majority of the commissioners it might possibly come to be regarded as a religious rival to the Catholic college. Moreover, if the reverse were the case and the non-christian element come to be stronger, the institution might, it is feared, be administered more or less antagonistically, and not in that impartial manner which would be the case if it remained with the State. In a town situated in such a remote corner of the Presidency as Mangalore, the argument which I have used elsewhere as to the expediency of maintaining a secular institution is of especial force, for, if the college were closed, those who do not desire to subject their children to Christian educational influences would have to send them to great distances for instruction in a secular institution. This would be felt as a special hardship in a district which subscribed with unrivalled liberality for the establishment of a superior secular school. Moreover, assuming that that the transfer were not objectionable on these grounds, it being at the same time granted that an institution should either directly or indirectly be maintained by Government, the transfer would produce no financial relief, as the commissioners already expend on education as large a sum as they can at present afford, so that if transferred, the net cost of the institution would, as at present, have to be met from Provincial funds. All things therefore considered, I would strongly urge the retention of the institution by Government, although the cost is and probably will continue to be heavy.

15. Before leaving the subject of the abolition or transfer of colleges, I would add, as a general reason for retaining a few such institutions, that, if the scholastic field is limited practically to the three 1st-grade colleges, it would no doubt be more difficult than at present to secure young natives of high order of ability for those colleges.

16. Although the Government have only directed my attention to colleges, it will be observed from the subjoined statement that three of the high schools are open to the same objection on the score of expenses as the colleges :—

Institution.	Attendance, July 1884.	Approximate fee revenue for two terms.	Charges per annum as per sanctioned scale average.	Charges actually incurred per annum.	Maximum salary grants from Provincial funds on the existing scale.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Chicacole High school	24	968 0 0	2,433 0 0	2,556 0 0	771 0 0
Guntúr do.	21	836 0 0	2,454 6 0	2,130 0 0	774 0 0
Cuddapah do.	28	1,100 0 0	5,204 2 0	5,544 0 0	1,642 2 0
Kurnool do.	14	528 0 0	5,024 2 0	4,374 0 0	1,588 6 0
Saidapet .. High	46	1,760 0 0	5,003 14 0	5,263 0 0	1,588 6 0
Saidapet .. Middle	114	2,604 0 0	2,768 14 0	2,743 0 0	843 6 0
Chittoor .. High	66	2,442 0 0	5,021 2 0	5,344 0 0	1,588 6 0
Chittoor .. Middle	169	3,588 0 0	3,341 2 0	3,040 0 0	1,028 6 0
Cannanore High school	47	1,760 0 0	2,454 6 0	2,058 0 0	774 0 0

This is due to the fact that the sanctioned scale of establishment for a 1st-grade high school differs but little from that of a 2nd-grade college in those cases in which high schools were raised to the grade of a college without raising the salary of the head master. The pay of the head master has remained at Rs. 200—300, the increments, however, being annual instead of biennial, whilst the assistant who teaches the second class in this department draws Rs. 90—120 instead of Rs. 125—175. Of the seven high schools remaining with Government, three—Cannanore, Guntúr and Chicacole—are worked on a much less expensive scale, viz., head master Rs. 90—120, first assistant Rs. 60—80, although they are doing precisely the same work. I do not consider the latter scale sufficiently liberal, and should the institutions remain with the department, in proposing the grading of the subordinate officers, I will propose what I consider a more suitable scale, but the question now to

be considered is whether it is desirable that the Government high schools within municipalities should remain departmental institutions, or whether, as in the case of Pálghat and Tellicherry, it is not desirable to transfer them to the municipal commissions concerned. In my recommendations for the transfer of middle education to municipalities, I proposed to retain two of these institutions—Chicacole and Guntúr—because I doubted whether the municipalities would be able to manage them efficiently, and the other three, because I thought that it would be well that they should in time be developed into colleges. The reason for retaining Guntúr and Chicacole no longer, I think, applies, because, since I wrote, the Municipalities' Act has been passed, which gives the Government sufficient indirect control to ensure good management. I have, therefore, already, in my letter, No. 851, dated 14th February 1885, recommended the transfer of the school at Chicacole to the municipality, and I now recommend that the institution at Guntúr be also transferred with effect from 1st April next. The terms of transfer, however, should be somewhat more liberal than at Chicacole, as the transfer would otherwise involve at present an increased charge. I therefore recommend that the net cost of the high school department should be borne by Provincial funds (unless high school charges are meanwhile transferred to Municipal funds), until, with ordinary aid from Provincial funds in the high school department, the institution is self-supporting. This, at present figures, would amount to an excess grant over and above that for which the municipality would be eligible under the rules, of Rs. 376, as follows:—

	RS.	RS.
Current charges		2,130
Deduct fees	836	
Excess from middle school	144	
Ordinary grant	774	
		1,754
		376

17. As regards Cannanore, the position has changed in consequence of the recommendations of the Education Commission. The retention of this school therefore cannot now be justified, as it would probably not be consistent with the accepted policy ever to create a Government college in North Malabar—more especially as the Government even now seem to doubt the necessity of maintaining two State colleges on the West Coast. I would therefore recommend that the high school with its building be transferred to the municipality from the 1st April. With ordinary aid from Provincial funds, as will appear from the above statement, it may be worked without a charge on Municipal funds.

18. The case of the high schools at Cuddapah and Kurnool should not, I think, in view of the above remarks and of the action proposed in the case of Bellary and Salem and some time since adopted in regard to Pálghat and Tellicherry, be treated exceptionally. The raising of these institutions to the grade of colleges is remote, whilst this end, considering the altered responsibilities and powers of municipalities in regard to education, is quite as likely to be secured under municipal management as under that of the State. I would, therefore, recommend that both these institutions be transferred to the municipalities concerned on the 1st April next—the Government contributing the net annual cost of the high school department in the manner suggested in my letter, No. 952, of this date.

19. The charge on Provincial funds will be practically unaffected, and the schools will be for some time to come expensive, as suitable superior teachers cannot be obtained in the towns; but on the whole I am disposed to think the transfer will promote the cause of education. Several municipalities are now managing higher schools satisfactorily, and I see no reason to think that Cuddapah and Kurnool will prove exceptions. Should these transfers be approved, there will remain, under the direct management of the department, only the high schools at Saidápet and Chittoor, and for the present I think it is better they should so remain, not being in municipalities.

Order—dated 18th April 1885, No. 250, Educational.

Owing to the excessive cost of educating each student in certain of the Government colleges it was suggested in G.O., 20th October 1884, No. 651, either to—

(*a*) contract the operations of those colleges; or to

(*b*) make them self-supporting to a greater extent than at present.

2. The Director of Public Instruction has now reported on those proposals, and he has also taken the opportunity to propose the transfer of the management of certain high schools in municipalities to those bodies.

3. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has given the whole subject his very careful consideration, and is satisfied that the time has now arrived when it is expedient that the colleges and high schools at Bellary and Salem should cease to exist at least as Government institutions. Should the municipal councillors of those places desire to maintain the college and upper secondary classes the Government will not object to their doing so and will transfer the school buildings to them and grant them such aid as is admissible under the rules of the Grant-in-Aia Code.

The transfer will take effect in the case of Salem from the 30th June next, and in the case of Bellary from the end of the current year.

4. The Government consider that sufficient reasons exist for retaining the colleges at Madura, Mangalore, and Calicut as Government institutions; but as regards Cuddalore college it seems doubtful whether its retention is any longer necessary. The Government will, however, allow the consideration of this matter to stand over for one year when the Director of Public Instruction and the Collector of the district will report further on the expediency or otherwise of its abolition.

5. In reference to the proposal to make the Government colleges self-supporting to a greater degree than at present, the Director of Public Instruction has pointed out that the recent increase of fees in the upper secondary classes (high schools) was as much as 30 per cent., while the increase in college classes was only 15 per cent. The Government consider that the fees in the latter case may well be raised in the manner suggested by the Director. He will submit definite proposals for this purpose for the consideration and orders of Government.

6. The question of transferring the management of the high schools (upper secondary classes) at Guntúr, Cannanore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool to the councillors of the municipalities in which they are respectively situated will be referred to the Chairmen of the bodies concerned for an expression of their views in regard to this portion of the Director's proposals.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Collector of South Arcot.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial department.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 18th April 1885, No. 250.

APRIL.

Government Colleges.

Passing orders on proposals for transferring the second-grade Government Colleges at certain stations to the Municipalities concerned, and calling for definite proposals for increasing the fees in the college classes of Government Colleges in view to rendering them to a greater degree self-supporting.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military department, dated Fort William, 24th March 1885, No. 687 E.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of letter, No. 665, dated the 22nd October 1884, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home department, with which is forwarded, with the recommendation of the Madras Government, a proposal made by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, to admit the orphan children of Volunteers into the Asylum.

2. In reply, I am to state, for the information of the Governor in Council, that the Government of India sanction the admission of the orphan children of Volunteers into the Asylum as proposed, on the condition that the children of British soldiers are in no way superseded or excluded by the concession.

Copy to the Adjutant-General in India.

No. 1747.

Transferred to the Educational department.

(By order.)

FORT ST. GEORGE, 31*st March* 1885. (Signed) A. KENNEY-HERBERT, Lt.-Col., *Offg. Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.*

ORDER—dated 20th April 1885, No. 251, Educational.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction with reference to G.O., 22nd October 1884, No. 664.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Military department.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 20th April 1885, No. 251.

APRIL.

Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from the Government of India, sanctioning the admission into the — of the orphan children of Volunteers.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From M.R.Ry. R. RAGUNADHA RAU, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Mylapore, 23rd November 1884.

A knowledge of Sanskrit is a *sine quâ non* for a member of the Bar or of the Bench, if it is considered necessary that he should discharge his duties well in connection with the administration of Hindu law. It is equally so for a philosopher or an oriental scholar. In recognition of this principle, Government have been maintaining a Sanskrit class in the Presidency college and the Senate have made the Sanskrit language an optional language in their examinations. These steps have, however, been found insufficient to give necessary stimulus for its study.

2. You are aware that the British Government have guaranteed to the Hindus the application of Hindu law in deciding questions of succession, inheritance and marriage, and that they have hitherto been accordingly applying Hindu law, as interpreted to them, to such classes of cases. In the earlier part of this century there were people who had studied Hindu law and had been intellectually competent to interpret that law to the judicial officers of Government. Such persons used to be then employed in the British Civil Courts for this purpose. The state of things has of late been changed. Nowadays we have scarcely any one who makes it his business to study Hindu law in the language in which it is written, and those that are proclaimed to have passed an examination in Hindu law are persons who study it from such translations of it as have been made by English and other European oriental scholars. Knowledge gained from such sources must necessarily be very superficial. The result of this has been that neither the Bar nor the Bench know much of that law which they are called upon to plead and to administer, and much discontent prevails among the people that genuine Hindu law has not been administered to them. Law is proverbially uncertain, but in India, and particularly as regards Hindu law, it has come to be said to be dangerously so. For instance, adoptions have been cancelled by courts which people approve and respect and *vice versâ*. In the case of marriage, perversions of Hindu law have been viewed as the law. I think the evil has so much grown that it has now become the duty of Government to take the subject into their serious consideration.

3. I beg therefore to propose that the following steps be adopted, if, on mature consideration, they be found unobjectionable :—

(1) The Senate be moved to make Sanskrit, which is now optional, a compulsory language in the University examination for the B. L. degree, &c.

(2) In the Uncovenanted Service examinations also, Judicial branch, Sanskrit be made a compulsory language.

(3) Examination of Smritis and Sootras as additional subjects, in Hindu law be prescribed and held in the Sanskrit language.

(4) A rule be promulgated to the effect that from 1887 none will be appointed a District Munsif, Sub-Judge, a Judge of the High Court, unless he has passed the examinations mentioned in the third proposal.

(5) A rule be promulgated to the effect that from 1887 none will be admitted as Vakeels of the High, the District, the Sub and the District Munsifs' Courts, unless he has passed the examinations mentioned in the third proposal.
(6) A native Professor or two be appointed to teach, in Sanskrit, Smritis, Sootras, &c., of the Hindu law, in the Presidency College.
(7) The Government Sanskrit Library, located in the Presidency College, be for the purpose of its development and augmentation placed under a committee of European and Native gentlemen.
(8) In addition to the Sanskrit Professor, officers of Government be occasionally sent out by Government to go into the interior and obtain list of books in various private libraries, and they be granted permission to buy and acquire old and rare manuscripts and add to the library.
(9) All standard law works be edited and printed by this committee, and sold in the Government library to the public at cost price.
(10) To enable these things to be done, a larger grant be allowed.
(11) A larger establishment than that now under Dr. Oppert be sanctioned on the scale recommended by the aforesaid committee.
(12) An annual report be submitted by this committee to Government on the progress made during the year.

4. I beg to add that I shall be happy to discuss with any committee of gentlemen, Native and European, the Government may be pleased to appoint to consider these proposals, and submit a report thereon to Government.

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 11th March 1885, No. 1474.

With reference to endorsement, No. 2694, dated 4th December 1884, I have the honor to forward, for the consideration of Government, the papers noted in the margin.

Letter from the Principal, Presidency College.
Note by Bhashiyam Aiyangar.
Do. R. B. Michell, Esq.
Do. Dr. Oppert.

2. I am quite in accord with the views expressed by all these gentlemen as regards the inexpediency of making the study of Sanskrit compulsory for the B. L. degree examination, although I would hail with pleasure a movement to add a classical language to the compulsory language subjects of the B. A. degree examination, the effect of which would be that most Hindu students would select Sanskrit. Probably no other University gives a degree in arts to men who may be absolutely ignorant of any classical language and possessing no very high degree of knowledge in two languages, English and South Indian Vernacular, English being also virtually a vernacular to many South Indian Hindu students. The entire separation of the language for the optional branches, if approved, may render it possible ultimately to improve the arts curriculum in this respect.

3. For the reasons given by the Law Professors I also object to the proposal to introduce the subject into the Special Test examinations. Moreover, as the Judicial branch of these examinations is now practically defunct, the matter is one for the consideration of the High Court in connection with the Pleader's Test examination conducted under their orders.

4. Proposals 3, 4 and 5 naturally depend upon the decision on proposals 1 and 2, and are to my mind inadmissible for the same reasons.

5. As regards proposals 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, I beg to refer the Government to Dr. Oppert's letter in whose remarks I generally concur, although I think a good deal more might be done by Government for the publication of valuable Sanskrit manuscripts on its own account than seems contemplated by Dr. Oppert. The proposal for establishing a Sanskrit Test Publication Society no doubt deserves encouragement at the hands of Government, but I see no reason why an allotment of about a thousand

rupees should not be made in the budget of this department each year for the publication of Sanskrit manuscripts through this office. The cost could be defrayed from the profits on the sale of Government books.

ENCLOSURES.

From D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D.SC., Principal, Presidency College, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 27th February 1885, No. 51.

With reference to Proceedings, dated 5th December 1884, No. 8576, on the subject of Sanskrit examinations, I have the honor to forward communications from Dr. Oppert, Professor of Sanskrit, from R. B. Michell, Esq., Senior Professor of Law, and Mr. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Junior Professor of Law.

2. I entirely concur with these gentlemen in the opinions so ably expressed by them, and as a member of the Senate I would strenuously oppose any attempt to make Sanskrit compulsory in the law examinations of the University. I believe with Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar that the adoption of Mr. Raghunadha Rau's recommendation would be the reverse of beneficial to the administration of law, and this in my opinion is sufficient to condemn the proposal whatever merits it might otherwise possess.

NOTE.

I have to make the following remarks on the suggestions made by Mr. Raghunadha Rau, in his letter, dated the 23rd November last, addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, for the purpose of improving the administration of Hindu law. I regret that I am unable to agree with Mr. Raghunadha Rau, in considering that Sanskrit should be made a compulsory subject for the B. L. Degree examination, and for the Judicial branch of the Special Tests examination, and that none should be appointed a District Munsif, or a Sub-Judge, or a Judge of the High Court, unless he passes an examination in the Smritis and Sootras, as additional subjects, in Hindu law, in the Sanskrit language. It seems to me that the Hindu law which Mr. Raghunadha Rau has evidently in view, is quite different from that which the courts are bound to recognise and administer. On this point I cannot do better than quote the observations made by their Lordships of the Judicial Committee, in the Ramnad Adoption Case, 12, Moore's Indian Appeal Cases 436 :—

"The duty, therefore, of a European Judge who is under the obligation to administer Hindu law, is not so much to inquire whether a disputed doctrine is fairly deducible from the earliest authorities. as to ascertain whether it has been received by the particular school which governs the district with which he has to deal, and has there been sanctioned by usage. For, under the Hindu system of law, clear proof of usage will outweigh the written text of the law."

This description of the Hindu law which the British Courts ought to administer is, in my opinion, not only in strict conformity with the dictates and spirit of the Hindu law itself, but is also in perfect consonance with the sentiments and wishes of the people. An attempt to administer the so-called genuine, or rather, the primitive Hindu law, as contained in the Smritis and Sootras, will be a most retrograde step, and not only arrest all progress, but cause the greatest dissatisfaction and discontent among the people by unsettling rights of property and domestic relations.

Mr. Raghunadha Rau observes that in the case of marriage, "perversions of Hindu law have been viewed as the law, and that adoptions have been cancelled by courts, which people approve and respect." If the law of marriage as contained in Smritis, especially in regard to prohibited degrees of marriage, were now to be enforced as law, though a considerable portion of it has long become obsolete, the effects will be disastrous, for it may safely be asserted that at least fifty per cent. of marriages among Hindus contravene those rules ; and if some doctrines lately propounded in connection with the widow marriage movement be well-founded in the written Hindu law and they be enforced as law, the consequences will simply be appalling, especially in the Brahmin community. As to the instance of adoption referred to by Mr. Raghunadha Rau I have only to say that if the courts had sufficient regard to usage and custom, and had not been unduly influenced by the original texts of Hindu law forbidding certain adoptions—notably the adoption of a daughter's or a sister's son—"adoptions respected and approved by people" would not have been "cancelled." In my opinion, the very instances of marriage and adoption referred to by Mr. Raghunadha Rau, forcibly illustrate how unwise and inexpedient it would be, in administering Hindu law, to proceed on the lines indicated by that gentleman. I for one do not regret the abolition of the system under which pandits were employed in the courts for expounding Hindu law to the judges. Such a system may have been necessary, for some time, at the commencement, when courts were established for the

administration of justice by foreign judges. But I do not think that it was discontinued a day earlier than was desirable, and as the judges were compelled by the abolition of the pandit system to learn the Hindu law themselves and administer it on their own responsibility there has been a decided and gradual improvement in the administration of Hindu law. There is now a greater tendency than before to ascertain and recognise well-established local customs and give effect to the same, though they may be in derogation of the written texts of Hindu law. I am fully alive to the difficulties and uncertainties which attend the administration of Hindu law in this country, but such difficulties and uncertainties will only be aggravated by adopting the principal suggestions made in Mr. Rughunadha Rau's paper. To say nothing of the different schools of Hindu law, text-writers and commentators of the same school not uncommonly contradict one another, and the same author is not always consistent and clear throughout. This can scarcely be a matter for surprise, when we bear in mind that even modern codes drawn on a scientific basis not uncommonly lead to contradictory and inconsistent decisions by the various High Courts. The proof and establishment of family and territorial customs have, under the existing state of things, necessarily to depend in a great measure upon the resources of the litigating parties in particular suits. In my opinion it is now high time to begin a course of legislation in Hindu law and lay a foundation for the codification of that law in course of time. This can be accomplished only by appointing a commission for this presidency, who should from time to time prepare and submit to Government draft bills on different topics or points of Hindu law which are of the most practical importance such as adoption, alienation, &c. For a considerable time to come such piecemeal legislation is all that can be feasible in Hindu law, but it will have a most decisive and salutary effect in settling many vexed questions of Hindu law which are of frequent occurrence, and in giving effect to several local and tribal customs, which for the reasons above indicated are not now effectually brought under the cognizance of courts. This process of legislation will effectually check litigation and the uncertainties attending the same and will eventually lead to a complete codification of so much of the Hindu law as is administered by the British Courts. The carrying out of the proposal made by Mr. Raghunadha Rau will have precisely the opposite effect. It will lead to an increase of litigation and enhance the uncertainties thereof, fetter the people with the ancient written texts of Hindu law, ignore and check the growth of local and tribal customs and give rise in a large proportion of Hindu law suits to an almost endless but fruitless debates on the numerous and often conflicting and obscure texts of Hindu law, and to a consequent waste of public time. I do not deny that a judicious judge or pleader who has a good knowledge of Sanskrit may derive considerable benefit from it and may be able to utilise it in administering Hindu law, but such knowledge can be acquired only by a very few and will be useful only if judiciously applied; but I am satisfied that if a knowledge of Sanskrit language and of the Smritis and Sootras so far as they bear on the Hindu law of Inheritance, &c., to be tested by a public examination be prescribed by Government as a qualification for a judgeship or pleadership it will have an effect the very reverse of beneficial on the administration of Hindu law.

(Signed) V. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR,
Junior Professor of Law.

14*th January* 1885.

OPINION on certain proposals relating to examinations in Sanskrit, &c., contained in a letter addressed by Mr. R. Raghunadha Rau, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I cannot agree with Mr. Raghunadha Rau in his views and proposals expressed in the letter addressed by him to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras. I admit that the administration of Hindu law by the courts has suffered to a certain extent from defective and erroneous interpretations of the Sanskrit law-books occasioned by the general ignorance of Sanskrit. I admit that, to be a consummate Hindu lawyer, a man must be a good Sanskrit scholar. Similarly, I think a man could never acquire a complete knowledge of Roman law, who had not learnt Latin and was therefore unable to read the Roman law-books in the original. Mr. J. D. Mayne, in his preface to his work on Hindu Law and Custom, says: "I cannot conclude without expressing my painful consciousness of the disadvantage under which I have labored from my ignorance of Sanskrit. This has made me completely dependent on translated works. A really satisfactory treatise on Hindu law would require its author to be equally learned as a lawyer and an orientalist. Such a work could have been produced by Mr. Colebrooke, or by the editors of the Bombay Digest, if the Government had not restricted the scope of their labours. Hitherto, unfortunately, those who have possessed the necessary qualifications have wanted either the inclination or the time. The lawyers have not been orientalists, and the orientalists have not been lawyers. For the correction of the many mistakes into which my ignorance has led me, I can only most cordially say, *exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor.*" But, granted that "a really satisfactory treatise on Hindu law" could only be written by one who possessed a knowledge of Sanskrit, it does not follow that every student of Hindu law, every judge and every practitioner

in the courts of the country, should be required to know Sanskrit, as proposed by Mr. Raghunadha Rau. What is required in one who undertakes to write a treatise on a subject is not necessarily required in the ordinary student of that subject. The ordinary student of English history—for instance—is not required to be able to read old Saxon or Norman French, though such knowledge should be possessed by one who undertakes to write a history of England.

The object which Mr. Raghunadha Rau seems to have in view, in making his proposals, is that the principles and rules of the Hindu law, as now established by the decisions of the courts, should, wherever they may be found to be discrepant from the Sanskrit law books, be altered, so that in all respects the law may be brought into exact conformity with the rules laid down in those authorities. But here Mr. Raghunadha Rau seems to me to make the same mistake as Mr. Nelson does in his critique on the administration of the Hindu law. He makes no allowance for the growth of customs, and for changes of social conditions and other circumstances which have taken place since the times of the writers of the Sanskrit books on Hindu law. He does not appear to have asked himself the question: "Would those old writers themselves, if they lived now, wish that all the doctrines and rules which they propounded sholud be enforced now, without alteration or modification?" If he had, he would have found the answer given by them, by way of anticipation, in their own writings, for we find it clearly and repeatedly laid down therein that customs when firmly established, and when at variance with the written law, ought to supersede the written law. Whenever the courts have departed from the letter of the old Hindu law as appearing in the Sanskrit law-books, it has been in the interests of trade and commerce or for some other public interest, or in recognition of some prevailing custom. For example, the power of a Hindu to make a valid disposition of property by will gradually became recognised by the British Courts, in spite of there being no authority for it in the Hindu law books, because the practice of making wills had sprung up and was increasing, and the altered conditions of society rendered it expedient that testamentary dispositions should be upheld. To take another instance—according to the strict old law, *i.e.*, that of the Hindu law-books, the undivided share of a Hindu coparcener could not be alienated, but usage and social expediency have lead to a reversal of the old rule, the alienability of such property, as well by voluntary as by involuntary alienations, being, except in cases governed by the Bengal law, now as established a rule of law, as administered by our courts, as any rule of law that exists, and even in Bengal such alienations, when made, being held binding by the application of doctrines of equity in favor of the alienee.

In some minor points and points of detail, in which the rulings of the courts might, through a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the Sanskrit law-books, be discovered to be based on an erroneous view of the old Hindu written law, I think it might be expedient that those rulings should be overruled. But on all points of general application and importance the principles and rules which have now become the established law of the country, as administered by the courts, ought not, I think, to be altered now, merely because they may be found to be at variance with doctrines or rules laid down in the ancient Hindu law-books. The criterion to guide the courts as well as the Legislature, should, I think, be, not inflexible conformity to the texts of the Sanskrit law-books, but conformity with the existing established usages and social requirements of the people, and with the spirit rather than the letter of the old law, which itself directs that its rules are subject to modification and supersession by custom.

That, *cæteris paribus*, the man who is a Sanskrit scholar should be appointed a judge in preference to one who has not learnt Sanskrit, that the study of Sanskrit by lawyers and writers on Hindu law should be encouraged by the foundation of scholarships and prizes, and perhaps (though I give no decided opinion on this point) by giving extra marks in the M. L. Degree examination for a knowledge of and proficiency in Sanskrit, and by other means, I quite agree with Mr. Raghunadha Rau, in thinking, if so he thinks. And so far as his suggestions relate only to the stimulating and encouraging of the optional study of that language, as well with a view to the improvement of knowledge of Hindu law, as for other objects which the study of Sanskrit may promote, those suggestions may be well deserving of the consideration of the Government. But so far as they advocate making the study of Sanskrit compulsory, I disagree with him for the reasons above given.

I have read my colleague, Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar's note on this matter, and I agree entirely with him in the reasons he gives for dissenting from the proposals made by Mr. Raghunadha Rau.

MADRAS,
16*th January* 1885.

(Signed) R. B. MICHELL,
Senior Professor of Law,
Presidency College.

From Dr. G. OPPERT, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 26th February 1885.

With reference to Mr. R. Raghunadha Rau's letter, I have the honor to submit the following remarks.

I agree with Mr. Raghunadha Rau that a knowledge of Sanskrit will be useful to a member of the Indian Bar or Bench, but I do not think that "in recognition of this principle Government

have been maintaining a Sanskrit class in the Presidency College," the Presidency College not being the only Government institution where Sanskrit classes are existing. Nor has the Senate of the Madras University for this reason made Sanskrit "an optional language in their examinations," it being one of the classical languages recognised by the University. In fact the Senate of the Madras University has done less for the promotion of the study of the Sanskrit language than the Senates of the Bombay and Calcutta Universities, where Sanskrit is a compulsory subject for the F. A. and B. A. examinations. The proposition of making the classical languages a compulsory subject for these examinations has been twice before the Senate, and twice rejected, mainly through the majority of the Native Fellows voting against it.

Very few pandits, learned in Hindu law, are now to be found. I have scarcely met with any one who knew much about the Dharmasastra, and whatever may be the cause of this fact, it is not to Hindu but to European scholars, that this country is mostly indebted for accurate editions and translations of Indian law-books. If these editions and translations are reliable the knowledge obtained from them need not "necessarily be very superficial."

I now turn to the various propositions made by Mr. Raghunadha Rau.

1.—However much I desire that the study of Sanskrit be promoted, I do not see my way to propose "to make Sanskrit, which is now optional, a compulsory language in the University examination for the B. L. degree, &c.," when it is not even compulsory for the F. A. and B. A. examinations. However Mr. Raghunadha may send in such a proposal to the Syndicate. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 I leave more competent persons to answer.

6.—It is of no use appointing "a native Professor or two to teach in Sanskrit, Smritis, Sootras, &c., of the Hindu law, in the Presidency College," as no competent persons are now available for such an appointment.

7.—Government is anxious for the development and augmentation of the Government Sanskrit library, and its volumes are yearly increasing, and its treasures are more and more consulted. A library is best under the charge of a responsible librarian, the appointment of a committee is everywhere rather to be shunned than to be wished for. As the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library is open to the public, every body, and also any committee, can avail itself of its contents. Annual reports have been sent in by me for the last twelve years to Government, have been reviewed by the Director of Public Instruction and made the subject of Government orders.

8.—This suggestion is carried out while I am not on tour. Pandits and others make now a systematic search for Sanskrit manuscripts. My emissaries and I have secured many valuable manuscripts. I wish the number were larger, but so few possessors of Sanskrit manuscripts like to part with their books for any consideration. The influence of Mr. Raghunadha Rau, if exerted for this purpose among his friends and acquaintances, would be very welcome to me.

9.—The costs are a great consideration and a stumbling-block. With the help of the Maharaja of Travancore other princes and some influential persons, among whom I wish to see also Mr. R. Raghunadha Rau, I am now founding a "Madras Sanskrit Text Publication Society." Government will no doubt consider favorably a proposition for printing the standard law-books, and assist such an undertaking, but it cannot be expected that Government alone should bear the burden when the duty is also shared by private individuals.

10, 11, 12.—I do not see why the Society which I am now forming cannot consider all these questions. I think it is quite unnecessary to have a committee appointed by Government to report on Mr. R. Raghunadha Rau's propositions, so far as least as Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8 and 12 are concerned.

Order—dated 22nd April 1885, No. 259, Educational.

The Government concur in the views which find expression in the foregoing papers, and are not prepared to sanction the proposal to make Sanskrit compulsory in the law examinations of the Madras University.

2. The Director will address Government separately in regard to the suggested annual allotment for promoting the publication of Sanskrit manuscripts.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, the Registrar, Madras University.
,, the Dewan Bahádur R. Raghunadha Rau.
,, Editors' table.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 22nd April 1885, No. 259.

APRIL.

Sanskrit.

Passing orders on a letter from Mr. R. Ragunadha Row on the subject of encouraging the study of Sanskrit for law purposes, and declining to make that language compulsory in the law examinations of the Madras University.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From D. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home department (Education), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calcutta, 27th March 1885, No. 88.

Letter, No. 800, dated 30th December 1884, and enclosures. Endorsement, Mis. No. 153, dated 4th March 1885, and enclosure. } Addressed to the Department of Finance and Commerce.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communications marginally noted on the subject of the reorganization of the staff of the Presidency college at Madras.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor-General in Council authorizes the abolition of the appointments of Assistant Professor and Superintendent of Vernaculars, and will move Her Majesty's Secretary of State to sanction the proposed creation of three Senior Assistant Professorships,* as also the proposed addition of an appointment to the fourth class of the graded educational service for a Professor of Natural Science and Biology. The Secretary of State will also be requested to select a properly qualified gentleman for the latter office.

* One on Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400 per mensem. Two on Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 each per mensem.

3. The Governor-General in Council desires at the same time to invite the attention of the Madras Government to recommendation No. 13 in chapter VI of the report of the Education Commission, and to the remarks made in paragraph 336 of that report in regard to the fees which should be charged in Government colleges. His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council will doubtless consider whether, in view of the additional advantages now to be offered to students in the Madras Presidency college, the rate of fees at present levied might not be enhanced.

ORDER—dated 23rd April 1885, No. 261, Educational.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, with reference to G.O., 30th December 1884, No. 799.

2. Mr. Grigg will be requested to submit his views in regard to the suggestion made at the close of paragraph 3.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Accountant-General.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 23rd April 1885, No. 261.

APRIL.

Presidency College, Madras.

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction letter from the Government of India regarding the reorganization of the staff of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th March 1885, No. 2036.

With reference to G.O., dated 19th August 1884, No. 485, Educational, I have the honor to state that no competent man is available in India for the post of Instructor in the Artistic department, School of Arts, and to request that application be made to the Secretary of State to appoint a thoroughly qualified teacher on the sanctioned pay, viz., Rs. 400. Mr. Havell suggests that a thorough knowledge of and skill in modelled design be made an indispensable condition, and that the selected candidate should be a good draughtsman, capable of taking charge of elementary classes in Drawing, Geometry, and Perspective. He also adds that some knowledge of architectural drawing and building construction would be very desirable, and that preference should be given to one with practical knowledge of wood-engraving. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 400 without any allowances. For such a salary, I trust a good man, possessing the qualifications desired, may be obtained.

ORDER—dated 23rd April 1885, No. 263, Educational.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

Copy to Director of Public Instruction.

LETTER—to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated Ootacamund, 30th April 1885, No. 1, Educational.

We have the honor to forward the accompanying letter from the Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency, together with the proceedings marginally noted, and to request that your Lordship will be pleased to select a person possessing the requisite qualifications to fill the post of Instructor in the Artistic department of the School of Arts at Madras on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

19th August 1884, Nos. 485, 486.
6th November 1884, No. 692.

Govt. of {1885} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 23rd April 1885, No. 263.

APRIL.

School of Arts.

Ordering that the Secretary of State be addressed on the subject of appointing a thoroughly qualified teacher for the post of Instructor in the Artistic department of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 13th April 1885, No. 2325.

In G.O., dated 22nd July 1882, No. 169, Educational, the Government were pleased to sanction the proposal made in my letter therein recorded for the appointment of a superintendent of the schools in the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district. In his report for 1883-84 the acting inspector pointed out that it was exceedingly difficult for the inspector properly to check the work of this official, and he suggested that the control over him should be transferred to the Agent of the Governor. The unsatisfactory character of the work done was also noted in the last report of the Governor's Agent on these tracts. For some time past I have contemplated a change in the control, and have been in communication with Mr. Turner on the subject. He has just addressed me demi-officially, and after remarking of the schools he has visited in his recent tour that they are in a very backward condition and have made no progress at all, rather the contrary, he states that he quite agrees with me that the control of the superintendent, as in the Ganjam Agency tracts, should be transferred to the Governor's Agent, and expresses his willingness to accept the charge. I beg accordingly to request that the control of the superintendent be transferred entirely to the Agent from the 1st May, who will be responsible for his future work, that officer, as in Ganjam, reporting annually to this department. I do not propose to relieve the educational officers of the duties of visitation and inspection of schools for grant or other purposes, duties which they are still required to perform in Ganjam, but merely to give to the Agent the direct executive and administrative authority in all educational matters. This arrangement will, I believe, tend to promote the progress of education in the tract. Should the Agent deem it desirable to establish Government schools in certain localities, I will be prepared to support his proposals, although I am inclined to think that direct Government agency is not at present necessary, unless it be for training teachers in the hills.

Order—dated 23rd April 1885, No. 268, Educational.

The proposed arrangement is approved.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

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Govt. of {1885} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 23rd April 1885, No. 268.

APRIL.

Vizagapatam Agency Schools.

Sanctioning the transfer, from 1st May next, of the superintendence of the schools in the Vizagapatam agency entirely to the Governor's Agent.